

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

29,111

PARIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1976

Established 1887

WEATHER: PARIS: Thursday, variable, 12-14 (64-57); Friday, variable, 12-14 (59-53); Saturday, variable, 12-14 (59-53); Sunday, variable, 12-14 (59-53).
NEW YORK: Thursday, partly cloudy, 64-72; Friday, partly cloudy, 64-72; Saturday, partly cloudy, 64-72; Sunday, partly cloudy, 64-72.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER: COMING PAGE



Jimmy Carter (left), president of the AFL-CIO, and another man respond to crowd at Washington meeting.

holic Bishops Cool

arter Campaigns in Capital; ennedey, Labor Pledge Help

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (WP).—Jimmy Carter brought his presidential campaign to Washington today, and received ringing endorsements from organized labor and Sen. Edward Kennedy, the Democratic nominee.

Mr. Carter called the "best political machine in the country." The high point of the day was Mr. Carter's speech to several hundred labor union officials. He received the group's endorsement, then gave the labor audience a preview of the rhetoric he may use often during the campaign.

Democratic Campaign Formula: 1 Carter = 1 Mondale + 1 Child

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (NYT).—Jimmy Carter has laid out his full campaign schedule according to an arithmetic formula to make sure that each state gets the collective attention it merits and more.

The Democratic presidential candidate told a conference of the party's state chairmen yesterday that the total number of "person days" to be devoted to the campaign by himself, his running mate, Sen. Walter Mondale, and by their wives and children was being carefully plotted geographically and politically.

Ford Derides Tax Cut as 'Only Half a Loaf'

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (NYT).—President Ford, sounding a note of caution, derided a tax cut that the Democrats this fall, asked Senate and House committees to pass, as "only half a loaf."

Mr. Ford said that the tax cut would be a "half loaf" because it would not go far enough to reduce the burden on the middle class.

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Emergency Approved By Dublin Parliament

DUBLIN, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Parliament voted today to declare a state of national emergency in the Irish Republic, giving the green light to the government's new anti-terrorist measures.

After two days of debate at a specially convened session of parliament, deputies voted 70 to 65 for the government resolution declaring a state of emergency. A similar resolution was passed by the Senate, 35 to 18.

The vote cleared the way for debate on the new anti-subversive legislative package, which Premier Liam Cosgrave demanded to "aid the country" of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

The formal government resolution declared that "arising out of the armed conflict now taking place in Northern Ireland, a national emergency exists affecting the vital interests of the state."

Opposition leader Jack Lynch, whose government introduced the nonjury special criminal courts in 1973, opposed the resolution as "unnecessary," and opposition members said the resolution would frighten away foreign investors.

"It will do more harm to Ireland than the terrorists have done in seven years," one member, John O'Connell, said.

Premier Unyielding

But Mr. Cosgrave, who piloted the measure through parliament, was unyielding in his reaction to critics of the measure.

"These measures are necessary to meet and overcome the challenge thrown down by an illegal organization dedicated to overthrowing this state," Mr. Cosgrave said.

Government spokesmen explained that the emergency declaration was necessitated by the proposed legislation, which would empower the police to hold suspects for seven days instead of 48 hours without charge. The declaration of the emergency prevents persons, so held from appealing to the constitutional provisions protecting their rights as individuals, they explained.

With the resolution carried, parliament will begin debate on two bills. One concerns the seven-day detention proposal. The other contains the government's increased penalties for subversive activities.

Mr. Lynch told parliament that Fianna Fail, while rejecting the emergency declaration, would support much of the anti-terrorist package.

Before the final vote, Mr. Cosgrave delivered a stinging attack on the opposition, accusing it of an "ambivalent attitude" toward the emergency declaration.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

on his campaign steering committee under the chairmanship of Rogers Morton. One of those named was Sen. Paul Laxalt of Nevada, who had been chairman of Ronald Reagan's campaign for the Republican nomination.

Mr. Morton said that the steering committee would have a threefold mission: "To provide for the President an objective overview of the progress of his election campaign, to serve as a forum for the discussion of strategy and ideas and to promote party unity."



SIGHTED—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith takes aim at target during Salisbury horticultural show. A security force communiqué said that 131 guerrillas were killed in August—more than in any previous month.

Panel Votes Defense Bill, Stalls the B-1

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (WP).—House and Senate conferees today approved a \$104.3-billion appropriations bill for the Defense Department in fiscal 1977 after adopting a compromise provision that bars a full-scale production go-ahead on the controversial B-1 bomber until Feb. 1.

The House Appropriations Committee chairman, Rep. George Mahon, D-Texas, who is also chairman of the conference committee, said the conferees also killed the Condor missile program and dropped a Senate provision that would have phased out subsidies for military commissaries over six years.

Rep. Mahon and the Senate Appropriations Committee chairman, Sen. John McClellan, D-Ark., said the final total of the bill is within budgetary guidelines set by the Senate and House Budget Committees.

Rep. Mahon and Sen. McClellan said the bill is about \$3 billion less than what the White House requested and nearly \$12 billion more than last year's appropriation—a sign, Rep. Mahon said, that "there has been a diminution of anti-defense feeling throughout the country."

Biggest Issue

The biggest issue in the conference was the B-1 bomber, seen as a strategic retaliatory weapon to succeed what B-1 supporters call the aging fleet of B-52s. Critics, such as Sen. William Brock, D-Wis., and Sen. John Chafee, R-Rhode, have called the B-1 an excessively priced new plane whose functions could be performed much more cheaply by updating the B-52 force.

The House has voted a full production go-ahead on the first three planes and President Ford was expected to commit about \$1 billion in the bill for the planes in November.

However, the Senate bill had delayed obligation of any of the \$1 billion until Feb. 1. By then, the next president would be in office and B-1 critics, hoping it would be the Democratic nominee Jimmy Carter—who has been critical of the plane—wanted to hold up all obligations so that Mr. Carter could cancel the plane with minimum loss if he desired after taking office.

Just Enough

In a compromise worked out by Rep. Mahon, the conferees declared that some production could start on the plane beginning next month, but only at a rate of \$7 million a month until Feb. 1. This would be just enough for Rockwell International to keep its team of B-1 engineers and workers on the payroll and start procurement of parts, but would delay a large-scale go-ahead until Feb. 1.

First Snow Falls In French Alps

BRIANÇON, France, Sept. 1 (UPI).—The first snow of the season fell on the French Alps around Briançon today, blanketing areas above 2,000 meters.

The snowfall was accompanied by a sharp drop of the temperature, which, local inhabitants said, foreshadowed a very cold winter.

South African Sovereignty Defended

Kissinger Attack on Apartheid Prompts a Rebuff by Vorster

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Responding to sharp criticism by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Prime Minister John Vorster said today that South Africa's internal policies are "not prescribed to her by any person or country from outside."

Mr. Vorster made the comment three days before a scheduled meeting with Mr. Kissinger in Switzerland and a day after the secretary asserted that "South Africa's internal structure is incompatible with any sense of human dignity."

Without naming Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Vorster said: "I do not wish to comment on reports of what has been said in the past day or two because experience has taught me that first reports are not always correct and because I wish to go to the discussions in Zurich in all sincerity and with an open mind."

I am, however, compelled, in order to avoid misunderstanding, to draw attention to the following:

"South Africa's internal and external policy is determined by South Africa itself and is not prescribed to her by any person or country from outside."

Does Not Interfere

Alluding to Mr. Kissinger's opposition to this country's segregationist system of apartheid, Mr. Vorster said: "South Africa accepts the internal and external policy of every other country as its own. She does not interfere with this and does not prescribe to other countries what it should be or how they should solve their problems."

The government said today that Mr. Vorster has agreed to meet leaders of African homelands to discuss black unrest, Reuters reported. The leaders of the homelands, tribal areas designated for self-rule under apartheid, asked Mr. Vorster on Aug. 21 for urgent talks.

The government announcement today said that the meeting was provisionally set for October. It will be the first of its kind since January 1.

In Athlone, a township of colored (mixed-race) inhabitants outside Cape Town, police fired shotguns and wielded nightsticks to disperse about 200 rock-throwing anti-government demonstrators.

Witnesses said that at least three demonstrators were hit by police gunfire. Hospitals were (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

According to Company's Documents

Lockheed Approached Two Dutch MPs on Sales

THE HAGUE, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—The Lockheed Aircraft Corp. approached two Dutch members of parliament to promote sales of its Orion anti-submarine aircraft to the Dutch Navy, according to Lockheed documents submitted to parliament today by Premier Joop den Uyl.

The two legislators, members of the lower house's standing committee on defense, were identified as Joop van Eelen, head of the committee, and Adrianus Ploeg.

The government was pressed by parliament on Monday to clarify a brief reference in a report by a commission of inquiry that severely criticized Prince Bernhard for his role in the Lockheed bribery scandal.

The commission said, almost in passing, that two "interesting" Lockheed documents showed that the corporation had approached unidentified members of parliament to "gain support" for sales of Lockheed P-3C Orion reconnaissance aircraft.

California Visit

One document said that the two parliamentarians visited Lockheed's headquarters in Burbank, Calif., in May, 1974, and were given information about the Orion, which the Dutch were then proposing to buy to replace obsolete Neptune aircraft.

Neither man was available for comment today. Both are members of the North Atlantic Assembly and are on a tour of NATO countries.

Mr. den Uyl told parliament that he had now received permission from the U.S. Justice Department to publish the documents mentioned in the inquiry's report, released last Thursday, which censured Prince Bernhard.

After the report was issued, Prince Bernhard agreed to resign from all his top business and military posts, including that of inspector-general of the Dutch armed forces.

Very Impressed

The other Lockheed document, dated Aug. 12, 1974, said that the corporation's representative in the Netherlands, Hans Teengs Gerritsen, reported to Lockheed that Mr. van Eelen was very impressed with his visit to Burbank.

Mr. Gerritsen, said to be a close friend of Prince Bernhard, called the visit most successful.

Mr. Ploeg, according to the Lockheed document, initially was not completely in favor of the Orion, but subsequently reported to the standing committee in a positive way.

According to the commission of inquiry into Prince Bernhard's activities, the proposed order of 13 Orion aircraft was worth between \$150 and \$200 million.

In 1974, the Prince asked for a "commission" of between \$4 million and \$6 million on the proposed sale.

He later agreed, the inquiry panel said, to a commission of about \$1 million after Lockheed turned down his first request as excessive.

The order fell through because the procurement was scrapped from the defense budget last year as part of economy measures.

French Set Top Panel To Review A-Exports

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, Sept. 1 (WP).—France moved to deflect growing U.S. and African criticism today by establishing a high-level government committee to review the export of nuclear technology to other countries.

The decision by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who will head the committee, was made public shortly after the Colombo summit of nonaligned nations condemned France for contracting to supply South Africa with two nuclear energy plants.

Although the nonaligned states' call for a retaliatory petroleum embargo against France has been ignored, today's move was another indication of the government's new sensitivity to the nuclear issue. The failure of France's former African colonies to support Paris in an international forum on this issue has also had impact here.

Kissinger Effort

Last month, U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger sought unsuccessfully to block the sale of a French nuclear fuel reprocessing plant to Pakistan.

French officials, however, gave no indication today that the deal would be affected by formation of the committee, announced after the weekly Cabinet meeting.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing indicated during his visit to Washington in May, when nuclear policy was his principal difference with the Ford administration, that there was a lack of coordination within the government on nuclear exports.

The committee consists of the Prime Minister and the ministers of defense, finance, external trade, industry and foreign affairs. The Industry Ministry has sought to promote increased nuclear exports, while the Foreign Affairs Ministry has to bear the brunt of criticism on the deals.

Farmers Demonstrate

PARIS, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Disturbances sparked by demonstrating farmers were reported from many areas of France today. The Permanent Assembly of the Chambers of Agriculture, a leading farm organization, warned that the national income of farmers will drop 9.5 billion francs (\$1.9 billion) this year to about \$10.6 billion.

In Saint-Basle, angry farmers (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Kissinger Offers Aid to Sea Parley

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today the United States would make an effort to overcome problems in the UN Law of the Sea Conference with a plan to help finance a project to exploit the minerals under the oceans.

Differences over control of deep-sea mining have proved an obstacle at the conference, now more than halfway through its fifth session since 1973. Developing countries are calling for full control by a international authority. The United States has been insisting on equal access for states and for private corporations.

"We cannot give up this principle," Mr. Kissinger said, "but what we can do is what I am here to discuss with my colleagues—to make a contribution so that the international enterprise can in fact function and will in fact have the financial resources and the means to proceed."

News Analysis

France to Choose Between 'Liberals,' Socialists

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Sept. 1 (NYT).—The new Cabinet has begun to work on the program it will offer for what the French have come to call their impending choice of a society—between "liberalism" and socialism.

Although President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has insisted on a tone of serenity and calm assurance, the stakes are dramatic and the time is short. The next compulsory election date is the spring of next year, when the voters will choose municipal governments. It is taken for granted that the left will improve its position.

The government's supporters now hold what they consider to be about the maximum number of municipal posts they could hope to win, and the Socialists and Communists usually do better in local elections, where their candidates are known to the community, than in parliamentary ones.

Normally, national significance is not attached to local voting, but this time it will be viewed by both the government and the opposition as the critical test of the way France is headed. Everything depends on the size of the gains the Socialist-Communist alliance can muster.

1978 Elections
If the gains are substantial, they are likely to induce a panicky conviction that parliamentary elections, which must be held no later than the spring of 1978, will bring the left to power. That belief, in turn, would undermine Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's effort to push through a gradual program of reforms and would confirm the sense of sharp division between left and right.

The governmental upheaval last week, after a dispute between the President and Premier Jacques Chirac, leader of the Gaullists, resulted from their different approaches to the contest between the Socialist-Communist program

for a radical transformation of society, breaking fundamental patterns, and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's program of evolutionary, relatively painless reform to update what many Frenchmen consider an archaic national structure.

Mr. Chirac, who judged the chances of success on this path too thin to pursue, would have tried to organize a bastion for the defense of capitalism as it is against the assault from the left. He intended to stake that defense on the belief that traditional peasant-bred conservatism and fear of Communism remained strong enough to beat back the challenge.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's gamble is that old antagonisms, echoing still from the French Revolution, can at last be set aside in favor of a fresh common adventure into a more equitable, more relaxed society. He calls it advanced

liberalism, using liberal in the traditional European sense—a substantial degree of freedom from government intervention and control. It is a vast undertaking.

The roots of social hostility are deep and stubborn. For all the poetic celebration of la belle, la douce France, the country's record is one of the most violent and cruel in Europe. The harsh division was renewed only a generation ago between Vichy France and the Resistance, and the scars of the Occupation period still lie festering just below the surface.

The choice facing France is far more stark than the one put before Italian voters last June, when the Communist party sought the right to share in the national government.

The Italian Communists proposed a "historic compromise"—a joint effort of left and right

toward renewal and reform. They promised not to change the country's position in the international balance nor to take punitive revolutionary action against the existing power structure.

The French left is on a totally different tack. The Socialist party, which tends to be more radical than its ineffective Italian counterpart, is pledged with the Communists to a drastic change—nationalization, much more far-reaching government planning and a frontal attack on privilege.

The French Communists, disdaining reform, demand an abrupt, imposed revision of the power structure. Their association with the Italians in the new "Euro-Communism" movement is thin and fragile, based on a recent and barely digested switch from straightforward revolutionary goals and from anti-fascist policy to Messianism. Their foreign policy has changed only to the extent that it is more nationalistic and less pro-Soviet, but it is still vehemently anti-American, anti-NATO and opposed to the integration of Europe.

The alliance of Socialists and Communists, along with the Radicals, a more moderate leftist group, is delicate and difficult, with disagreements far more profound than an agreement. However, the prospect of power has become a bond tight enough to carry them through the contest together.

What hopes the President may have nourished for a split that would tempt the Socialists to join a coalition with his supporters have had to be abandoned.

Further, the way Mr. Giscard d'Estaing prevailed in his quarrel with the Gaullists—he insisted that the Prime Minister do no more than carry out the will of the President—has undermined his chances of being able to stay on as a moderating influence who might keep the country more or less in the middle of the road even if the Socialists and Communists won control of the National Assembly.

Now, regardless of legalism, the coming political choice will not be between the left and the existing coalition of the President's Independent Republicans and the Gaullists, with his mild guidance remaining in either event. It will be a straight confrontation with the kind of France Mr. Giscard d'Estaing wants to run and the kind of France that François Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, and his backers want to run, for Mr. Mitterrand would almost certainly be the left's first prime minister.

Vorster Reply To Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

ordered to give no details on the condition of the wounded. Earlier, about 200 black demonstrators marched through the center of Cape Town placards that read "Away With Apartheid." No incidents at the march were reported.

Johannesburg Area Quiet
Police Brig. David Kriel, in charge of riot control in South Africa, said today that black townships around Johannesburg were "dead quiet" after 10 weeks of almost continuous unrest. Rioting spread from Johannesburg's black suburbs to other townships across the country, leaving 219 persons dead and more than 1,200 wounded.

Mr. Vorster said that "South Africa has given abundant proof of its honest attempts to create a climate within which peace can be sought" in southern Africa. "Africa's last war," he said, "was fought in the name of apartheid." He said that the country's two months of unrest, which began a week before the Kissinger-Vorster session in West Germany.

In Lusaka, Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda has welcomed the Zurich meeting but said that it is no longer possible to bring about black rule in Rhodesia and South-West Africa by peaceful negotiation.

Diplomatic 'Wait and See'
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 1 (UPI).—Black African diplomats here, although publicly continuing to criticize Western policy toward South Africa, yesterday privately indicated a willingness to adopt a wait-and-see attitude toward Mr. Kissinger's scheduled talks with Mr. Vorster this weekend.

The conference, which is expected to be followed next week by a second Kissinger trip to Africa, is viewed by the black Africans as a test of the new U.S. initiative on southern Africa as a whole.

As black African diplomats made this clear, their UN spokesmen denounced Western countries for strengthening South Africa economically, saying that they had lost all moral authority to propose solutions to problems in southern Africa. U.S. companies have invested heavily in South Africa.

Amin's Private Graveyard Tied to Africa Power Cuts

By Dial Torgerson

NAIROBI, Sept. 1.—East Africa is suffering from a power shortage, in part because foreign engineers have refused to work on a Ugandan dam allegedly used as a graveyard for Ugandan President Idi Amin's enemies.

Lack of lubricating oil, spare parts and wire also have helped put 32 of 40 hydroelectric power-generating turbines out of commission at Uganda's Owen Falls Dam at Jinja.

The dam—where Lake Victoria empties north to begin the Nile—supplies power to Uganda, Kenya, parts of Tanzania and other neighboring countries.

Marshal Amin cut off power to Kenya on July 23 in retaliation for Kenya's blockade of Ugandan oil exports from Kenya.

Marshal Amin's secret police had then begun a new purge of anyone suspected of complicity or sympathy with Israel or with Kenya, where Israeli commandos refused after their July 4 raid on Entebbe. Many of the bodies of those slain, it was reported, were dumped ground for victims of the Amin regime.

32 Have Quit
Since then, 32 technicians, mostly foreigners, many of them Italian, have left the Uganda Electricity Board facility at the huge dam, which is one of Africa's biggest. Many of them reportedly said they objected to working at a place where dead bodies proliferated.

By the time Marshal Amin reached an agreement with Kenya to exchange electricity for oil, many of the turbines were no longer operating. Uganda is trying to live up to the agreement with the output from the eight turbines still spinning.

Four provide power for Uganda and four for Kenya. But the reduced service is not adequate for either country.

Kenya authorities refuse to admit publicly that the failures in Uganda are "causing Nairobi's problems. They blame them instead on a lack of rain, which has reduced the output from Kenya's own hydroelectric generating facilities. But privately, officials admit that Kenya, East Africa's most industrially developed country, is suffering seriously from the Uganda shortage.

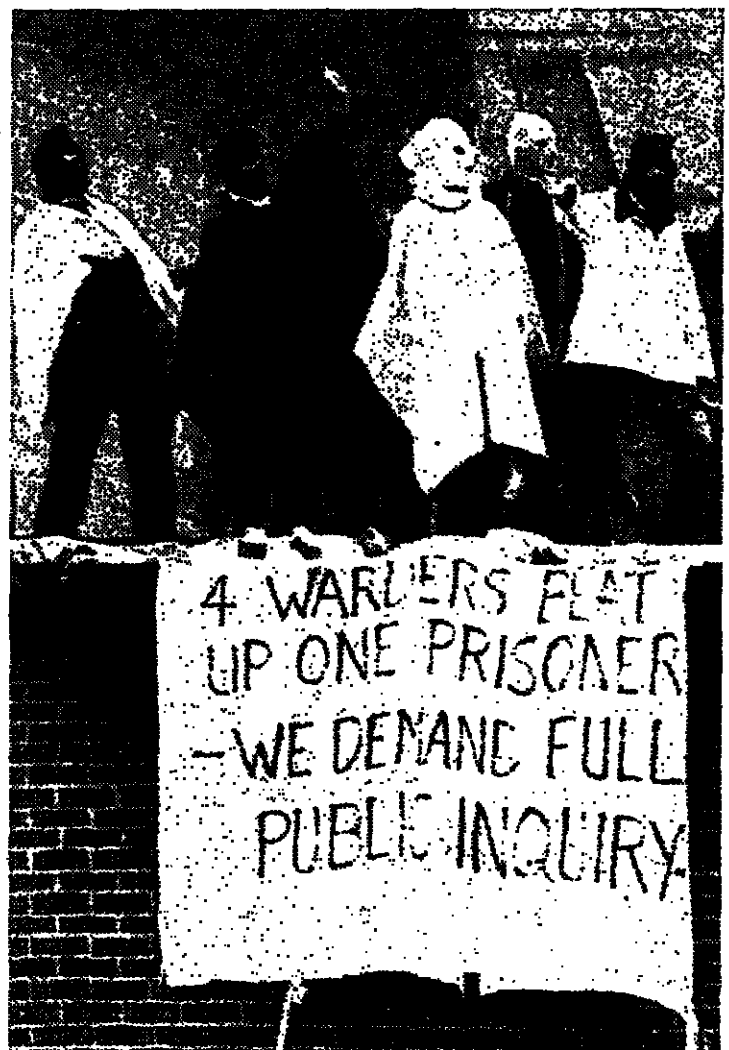
There also are power shortages in Uganda, but the Ugandan economy, already crippled by Marshal Amin's policies, has little left to suffer.

Kenyan government officials are quietly trying to get Ugandan power experts to come to Nairobi to discuss what can be done about getting the Jinja power system back in full operation. Kenya will even help buy the spare parts for which virtually bankrupt Uganda lacks foreign currency.

But even with lubricating oil and spare parts, the dam would lack the experts needed to keep its power system running.

When Marshal Amin heard that foreign engineers were leaving in the chaotic and bloody aftermath to Entebbe, he reportedly assigned some of his semiliterate Kikuyu tribesmen to supervisory positions at the dam.

They would soon learn to operate the facilities, a Ugandan source quoted Marshal Amin as saying. After that, more foreign technicians and those Ugandans who could do so left their jobs at the dam.



Prisoners, masked and wearing blankets, protest on roof of Hull Prison in Yorkshire, England, about brutality.

100 High-Risk Prisoners Stage Protest on 'Brutality' in U.K. Jail

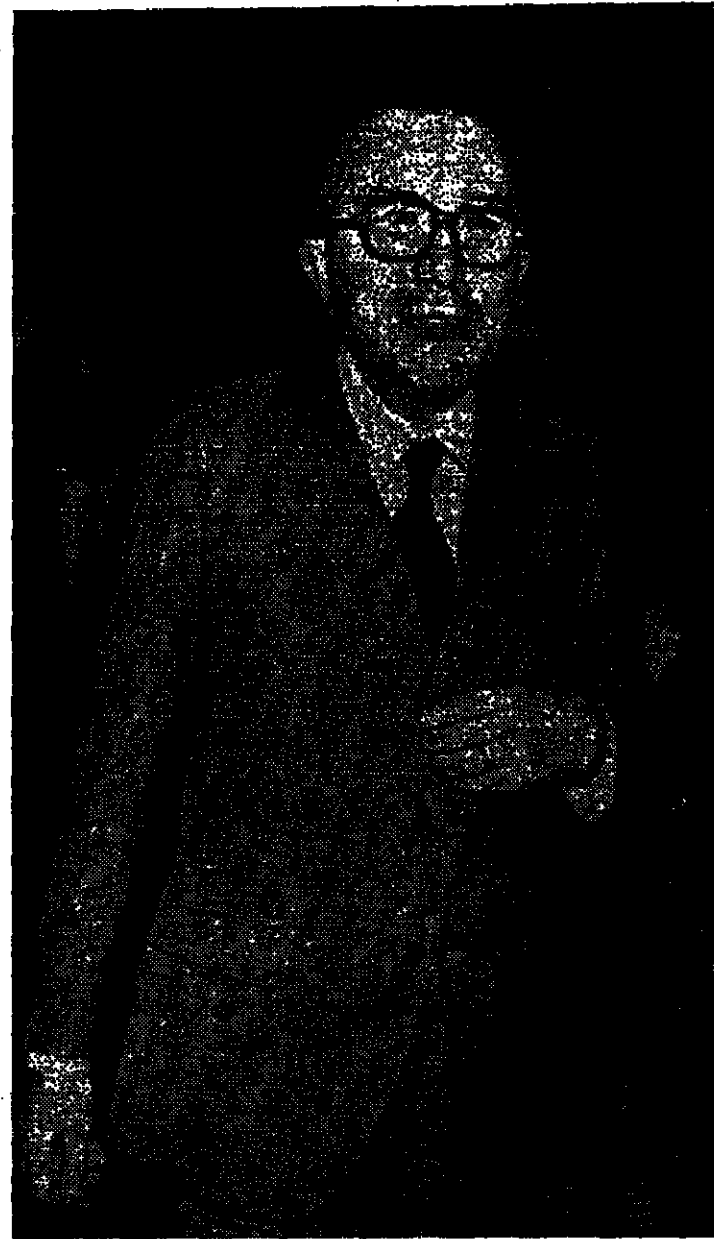
HULL, England, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—The governor of Hull Prison called today for reinforcements to bring under control 100 inmates demonstrating on the roof of his maximum-security jail.

The men escaped to the roof last evening. During the night, they made bonfires with their mattresses and hurled slats and bricks at firemen and pedestrians, slightly injuring two persons. Today they demanded a public inquiry into alleged brutality by prison guards.

A Home Office spokesman said that the riot began after four prisoners managed to escape and opened the way for others to join them on the roof.

As guards from other Yorkshire jails in northern England were drafted to the scene, police cordoned off the area around the prison, which holds 230 high-risk inmates—including convicted murderers and bombers of the Irish Republican Army.

Two years ago, Hull prisoners staged a similar protest against conditions in the jail.



Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti after Cabinet meeting.

Others Doubt Authenticity

Andreotti Assails 'Documents' Imputing Ties With Lockheed

ROME, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Premier Giulio Andreotti today denied leftist magazine allegations that he was involved in Lockheed Aircraft Corp. bribery attempts.

The three-time Christian Democratic Premier told the newspaper La Repubblica that the allegations published by the magazine L'Espresso were "pure inventions" possibly made for political purposes.

In a front-page editorial, the Turin newspaper La Stampa said the documents published by L'Espresso probably came from a former U.S. secret agent and that there was strong reason to doubt their authenticity.

Francesco D'Angiolante, a Communist party member of the parliamentary commission investigating the Lockheed scandal, also said he was suspicious of the L'Espresso allegations.

"I must say that all this seems ridiculous to me and the suspicion of finding oneself faced with a political maneuver is very strong," Mr. D'Angiolante said. L'Espresso said it had recently acquired three documents showing that Lockheed wanted to pay Mr. Andreotti a total of \$45,000 to secure his help in promoting the sale of the firm's aircraft in Italy and Turkey.

One of the documents was a purported letter dated Sept. 8, 1963, from the Lockheed vice-president at the time, A.C. Kotchian, to Antonio D'Ovidio Lefebvre, a Rome lawyer and alleged Lockheed contact.

"I have been authorized to serve a dual purpose for us," the letter, written on Lockheed stationery, said. "It is my understanding in talking to Roger Smith (a Lockheed European contact) that \$28,000 of this will go to Mr. G. Andreotti to assure his and his party's valuable assistance in the sale of 18 F-3B (Orion search planes) to the Italian Navy."

Mr. Kotchian's name was type-

Claims Responsibility for Bombings

Argentine Group Announces War on Jewish Community

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 1 (UPI).—A group calling itself the Argentine National Socialist Front yesterday announced war against "the Jewish-Bolshevik plutocracy" in Argentina, blaming the Jews for the country's current problems.

A government spokesman condemned the previously unknown organization as an "unimportant minority" that is "trying to create fear and a fictitious state of instability in order to tighten away foreign investment."

In a letter mailed to news media, the group claimed responsibility for the bombing last Friday of two synagogues and a drugstore in the western Buenos Aires district of Villa Crespo. It was the latest development in an apparently growing trend of anti-Semitism that includes the recent appearance on newstands of Nazi documents and literature glorifying Hitler.

The letter said "diverse punitive operations against important elements of international Judaism" had opened the campaign last Friday. "We thus announce those who are principally responsible for the Argentine disaster and national disintegration," it continued.

"Extermination" Sought
"The war begins that will only conclude with the extermination of the Jewish-Bolshevik plutocracy," the letter said. It was signed FNSA, the group's initials in Spanish.

Argentina's Jewish community numbers about 600,000 persons, and is the world's fourth largest, after Israel, the United States and France. The Jews here are well integrated into Argentine life and business, widely regarded and traditionally have not hesitated to take public stands on issues affecting Israel and the international Jewish community.

The current round of anti-Semitic activity appears to have begun with the appearance on newstands in May of the "Library of Doctrinal Information," a series of reprints of the speeches of Hitler. They are distributed by Editorial Milicia, a publishing house that has put out other anti-Semitic tracts.

The glossy publications have found their way into some public and private schools, although without government authorization. Both the Catholic Church, through its monthly magazine Criterio, and the Association of Argentine Jewish Organizations complained to the government, asking that the material be stopped.

The government spokesman said yesterday that these requests were under study and that some decision could be expected in the next two weeks. "We agree that something must be done to avoid this type of publication that tries to divide the people and create conflict," he said.

The attacks turned violent Aug. 4 when several stores in the Jewish-dominated commercial district around Plaza Once were shot up by gunmen in cars before dawn. Several persons whose relatives have recently been abducted by hooded intruders have reported being finding anti-Semitic epithets scrawled on the walls.

Officials Retract
Mr. Fukuda and Mr. Oh

themselves, after being taken back by other rebels for dedicating themselves ready to "cooperate" with Mr. Miki called in again to swear that they had in fact, told the Premier in a 1 1/2-hour meeting Monday that they would go along with the compromise.

It appeared, however, that rebellion they helped launch demanding Mr. Miki's resignation was slipping out of their grasp. Fifty younger members of the party got together yesterday to demand that a party caucus be called again, and this time pass a motion stripping Mr. Miki of his post as Premier. They even criticized Mr. Fukuda and Ohira for their initial statements to newsmen Monday indicating their willingness to go along with the compromise, under which Miki was to name a new Cabinet and a new group of party executives.

Then a special session of parliament was to be called to elect a new prime minister with three crucial financial bills. After that, what was called "preliminary" and "final" negotiations to face a general election would be taken.

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Medicaid Setup Invites Fraud, Senators Are Told

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (WP)—Two chiropractors, who admitted having cheated the government out of \$600,000 in their use of Medicaid clinics in New York City, told Senate investigators yesterday that the permission to use the program is an invitation to fraud.

Everybody's cheating and everybody's bragging about it, Joseph Ingber, 59, told a subcommittee of the Senate Special Committee on Aging. The committee was ending two days of hearings at which it heard testimony that detailed fraud by local professionals in the \$13.5-a-year health-care program.

A result of the hearings, he said, "Everyone will be full for a month or two."

After the heat eases up, though, things will start up again and reforms suggested by either Senate committee or the U.S. agency for New York will stop frauds, he said.

This system stinks—you're trying to fix up a lousy system," said Dr. Ingber, who ran eight clinics

2 Convicted Cheaters and Doctor Testify in U.S. Probe

Ingber and Styles were sentenced last week to five years in jail each and were ordered to give the government a reimbursement totaling \$128,000 for their part in the Medicaid fraud.

Ingber and Styles were sentenced last week to five years in jail each and were ordered to give the government a reimbursement totaling \$128,000 for their part in the Medicaid fraud. It was the stiffest prison sentence handed down in Medicaid fraud cases brought against 23 defendants by the U.S. Attorney's office in New York.

Ingber and Styles cooperated in the investigation, and their attorney, Sidney Sparrow, said they will appeal for a lessening of their sentence.

The two chiropractors said the system encouraged them to cheat by paying them for Medicaid patients less than half of what they got from their private patients. In addition, payments were so slow that doctors sold their bills to agencies at 88 cents on the dollar to get quick cash.

To make up for that lost money, he said, doctors charged for pa-

tients they never saw—an outright fraud—and "ping-ponged" patients by sending them to other specialists for unneeded tests and treatments.

His view of the way medicine is practiced in New York's "Medicaid mills" was backed by Dr. Nancy Kurke, 64, a physician who started working in one last March, was "appalled" by what she saw and stayed on only to furnish information to the U.S. Attorney's office and Senate investigators.

Senator's Records

She quit her job as a doctor in two clinics—one in East Harlem, the other in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn—on Saturday after taking with her the records of a medical examination of the subcommittee chairman, Sen. Frank Moss, D-Utah. The senator had posed as a Medicaid patient to see for himself how the clinics worked.

The owner of the two clinics, Dr. Clyde Weissbart, who declined to testify because his attorney

equipment to test for hemoglobin, she said, and there were white blood cells in his urine. Ordinarily, Dr. Kurke said later, this would worry her but she was sure that the sample had stood for so long before being tested that the report was meaningless.

The only blood—pressure cuff—the hand strapped around the arm at the clinics was designed for normal individuals, which meant that overweight patients showed false signs of hypertension when they were tested, she testified. They were given potent medicines bought from pharmacies.

Dr. Weissbart also owned, Dr. Kurke said.

EEGs were "useless," X-rays were of a "very poor quality" and examinations were perfunctory, she said. One man who complained of a pain on his face was seen by six doctors, including Dr. Weissbart, and none of them bothered to look in his mouth, where he had "the largest epidermal carcinoma [cancer] I've ever seen—literally choking him."

"It wasn't worth the trouble to take the time to look in his mouth because you don't get paid for that," Dr. Kurke said.

Sen. Moss's blood tests were incomplete because there was no



New York chiropractors Dr. Joseph Ingber (left) and Dr. Sheldon Styles (right) appearing with their lawyer, Sidney Sparrow, before Senate subcommittee on aging.

October Suggests Dismissal

ord Asks Levi for a Report on FBI Director's Gift-Taking

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (NYT)—President Ford asked today for a report on allegations that FBI Director Clarence Kelley improperly accepted gifts from subordinates.

Mr. Ford's request, made in a phone call to Attorney General Edward Levi, indicated that President wanted to make a decision about Mr. Kelley's status. The FBI director is a presidential appointee, so Mr. Ford has the power to dismiss him.

Mr. Levi has received a recommendation from a high-level Justice Department official that Mr. Kelley be fired for receiving gifts from subordinates. Another aide in the department has suggested that Mr. Kelley be reprimanded for accepting gifts.

Mr. Levi, recently back from vacation, has not acted on the recommendations, which were made three weeks ago. Justice Department and FBI spokesmen had no comment last week.

John Dowd, who has headed the department's investigation into allegations that certain FBI officials have abused their power, commented in writing that Mr. Kelley be fired, according to government sources.

Mr. Dowd's immediate superior, Special Agent in Charge, Richard Shabazz Jr., head of the Office of Professional Responsibility, disagreed and recommended instead that Mr. Kelley be publicly reprimanded, the sources said.

The recommendations were made after Mr. Kelley admitted a task force headed by Mr. Dowd that he had accepted from FBI officials gifts that included a \$300 walnut table, a \$250 desk, a \$250 chair, and a hand-made desk and mahogany jewelry.

Director's Statement

Mr. Kelley, yesterday issued a statement admitting that two sets of plywood valances and a portable cabinet were constructed by the bureau's Special Exhibits Section and installed in his apartment shortly after he took office mid-1973.

Mr. Kelley said that the valances were made "without my knowledge" and that the cabinet was returned when he leaves office. Mr. Kelley said he is "prepared to make restitution for any of the gifts which are not clearly 'issued' by federal regulations."

Mr. Kelley issued his statement after the Washington Star reported that Justice officials were investigating charges that free senior decorator services were provided to the director by the Exhibits Section, which is responsible for building crime scene models for use in court trials.

On Aug. 13, John Humphrey, a year bureau veteran who had

headed the Exhibits Section, resigned from his \$37,800-a-year post and pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor charge of unlawfully taking for his own use some lumber that was government property.

In his statement yesterday, Mr. Kelley recalled his collaboration with Attorney General Levi in establishing the joint Justice Department-FBI task force that is conducting the "abuses of power" probe.

"My instruction to the bureau personnel in the task force was for them to leave no stone unturned in investigating all actions of bureau employees and officials who fell within the scope" of the investigation, he said. "This included Clarence M. Kelley," he added.

Mr. Kelley said that Mr. Kelley, concerned about his wife's illness in 1973, asked his driver to assist her in getting into the apartment.

Given the atmosphere that had long prevailed in the FBI, the sources said, it was possible that the driver, an FBI agent who had served for years under the late Director J. Edgar Hoover, assumed that the new director wanted decorating services provided by the bureau. "It's a stupid thing, but I can see how it could happen," a former FBI official said.

Nebraska Town Braces For Sewer Cleaner

BEATRICE, Neb., Sept. 1 (AP)—The Public Works Department says it may need \$12,000 high-pressure sewer cleaner may peak a bit more than town homeowners would like.

Spokesman Bruce Bates said it's possible the pressure will force the water in some toilet bowls to shoot up to the bathroom ceiling in homes in Beatrice, population 12,389.

Schools in Louisville Open After a Protest

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 1 (AP)—The second year of court-ordered school busing began here today with no apparent trouble. Last night, police used tear gas to break up a protest by more than 1,000 busing opponents.

Six persons were arrested in the protest, in which rocks and bottles were thrown. No injuries were reported.



William Harris



Emily Harris

Harris Get 11 Years to Life For Robbery and Kidnapping

By William Farr

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 1—William and Emily Harris, the Symphonies Liberation Army couple who were fugitives with Patricia Hearst, were sentenced yesterday to prison terms of 11 years to life.

In imposing the sentence and barring probation for the Harris, Los Angeles County Superior Court Judge Mark Brandler said.

"They claim that their crimes were totally nonviolent, and fortunately no one was injured, but they were prepared to shoot and kill if necessary."

The judge decided that the Harris should receive concurrent sentences for their convictions on two counts of kidnapping, two counts of auto theft and a single count of armed robbery.

Chief prosecutor Samuel Mayerman had asked that the sentences be concurrent.

The sentences were imposed after the two former Indiana University sweethearts made lengthy courtroom statements attacking the U.S. system of justice generally and Judge Brandler specifically.

"Kangaroo Court"

Emily Harris, in a 21-minute presentation, referred to the trial as having been conducted "in a kangaroo court often gone berserk."

Her husband then made an 18-minute statement in which he said that instead of a blindfolded woman, the symbol of justice in this country should be "a vindictive, vain old man." Judge Brandler is 68.

The judge imposed 10-year-to-life sentences on the Harris for the \$150 armed robbery of Frank Barker after he stopped to pick up Mrs. Harris and Miss Hearst as hitchhikers on May 17, 1974.

A term of 11 to 35 years was meted out for the kidnapping of teen-ager Thomas Dean Matthews during their flight to escape after a shooting incident at a sporting

goods store in Inglewood, Calif., the previous day.

The Harris were acquitted on six counts of assault with a deadly weapon—charges filed because their getaway from a shopping spree at the sporting goods store was covered by machine bursts fired by Miss Hearst, daughter of a San Francisco newspaper publisher.

Another Trial

The Harris still face trial on 11 felony counts here and sentencing in a U.S. court in San Francisco for her conviction in a bank robbery in a San Francisco suburb.

The Harris' attorney, commenting on the sentences, said: "For two people who had no prior record, who did not fire a gun and did no damage to property, the possibility of life [imprisonment] is somewhat harsh."

The defense attorney told reporters that the Harris "are not at all surprised . . . and they felt no astonishment or grief."

Prosecutor Mayerman gave a terse appraisal of the sentence, calling it "proper."

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U.S. Asserts Russia Is Trying To Alter Balance of A-Arms

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (NYT)—The Ford administration's top arms-control official accused the Soviet Union yesterday of attempting to alter the balance of strategic nuclear weapons with the United States by deploying a new regional ballistic missile in Eastern Europe.

The official, Fred Ikle, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, called the introduction of the new missile, with multiple independently targetable warheads, "a massive, unwarranted and unexplained expansion."

He said the deployment could jeopardize efforts to achieve a new strategic arms limitation agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States. He made the charges in a speech in Los Angeles.

Negotiations on a second strategic arms agreement have been stalled for 10 months because of conflict over the counting of Soviet backfire bombers and U.S. cruise missiles.

Evidence Disclosed

The existence of the new Soviet regional missiles was disclosed in July in a report by President Ford to Congress on arms control.

The new missile is listed by U.S. authorities as the SSX-20, an intermediate-range modification of the SSX-18, which is classified as an intercontinental ballistic missile. The SSX-20 is said to employ the first two stages of the SSX-18, and to be mobile.

In its intermediate-range configuration, the new missile is considered to have an operational radius of less than 3,000 miles.

Commenting on the Ford report on Aug. 4, Konstantin Gorbachev wrote in Pravda, the Soviet Communist party daily, that there was no foundation for the suggestion that the Soviet Union's activity in the missile field represented a change in strategic arms policy.

Mr. Ikle declared that the So-

viets Union's "strength in regional nuclear weapons and missiles grows like a towering dark cloud over Europe and Asia." He added:

"What is the military mission of their new medium-range ballistic missile? Why are they adding to this arsenal? What we must ask with deep concern—is the possible political purpose?"

Mr. Ikle recalled that the Soviet Union's negotiating position in the strategic arms limitations talks demands restrictions on U.S. medium-range nuclear forces, but without agreeing to comparable restrictions on their side.

"We must do one of two things," he went on. "Either we compete with the Soviet Union in the expensive and wasteful buildup, or we reach viable agreements to limit such competition."

Gas Still Active In Lab on Mars

PASADENA, Calif., Sept. 1 (AP)—The Viking-1 lander has notified scientists that unexplained gas activity is still occurring inside its life-search laboratory.

Dr. Harold Klein, the project's head biologist, said yesterday that latest reports radiocoded from Mars showed continuing signs of carbon dioxide in an experiment that detects gases issuing from a soil sample.

He said it would be Friday—the day Viking-2 lands on the other side of Mars—before the data could be interpreted.

Canada Officials To Paris

PARIS, Sept. 1 (UPI)—Canadian External Affairs Minister Allan Rock and his parliamentary opposition leader Joe Clark will make separate visits to Paris this month for talks with the new French government, diplomatic sources said.

But Land Question Is Unresolved Carter Vows to Sell Stocks and Divest Himself of Business

By James I. Wooten

PLAINS, Ga., Sept. 1 (NYT)—If he is elected president, Jimmy Carter plans to dispose of his stocks, divest himself of his peanut business and divert royalties from his popular autobiography to a philanthropic foundation.

But the Democratic nominee also said here in a recent interview that he does not know how he will resolve a potential conflict of interest between his stable holdings of farmland and the substantial power over agricultural policy he would inherit should he defeat President Ford.

"My children will be the seventh generation of Carters on the land," he said. "It's a hard problem, knowing what to do, but we're working on it and we're going to bend over backward to avoid any appearance of any conflict."

Mr. Carter owns outright or shares an interest in more than 2,000 acres here in southwest Georgia, much of which is directly affected by decisions of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Half His Net Worth

Although he couched his uncertainty about separating himself from his land in terms of a sentimental attachment, the land is valued at \$348,444, nearly half his total net worth, according to documents and records released here this week.

His balance sheet and last year's income tax returns also showed that while he was campaigning for the Democratic nomination last year, Mr. Carter's personal fortune was not only increasing by \$235,000 but he was earning nearly \$137,000.

By averaging his income for the last four years and taking a large investment credit, Mr. Carter paid slightly less than \$17,500 in federal income taxes.

His total income last year was \$138,928, more than he has made before, and the bulk of it—\$112,244—was from Carter's Warren, a peanut-processing enterprise here from which he said he would isolate himself

should he move into the White House.

After taking standard deductions and exemptions such as medical and dental expenses, interest paid, contributions and state and local taxes, Mr. Carter was left with a taxable income of \$122,189.12, which, at a rate of about 48 per cent, produced a tax of \$58,494.

But, by using an investment credit of \$41,702 from improvements on his business here, his final bill was \$17,484. Like millions of Americans, his advance

payments and withholding balance were more than the refund from the Internal Revenue Service of \$7,088.10.

The increase in his personal worth was due, according to his records, to higher appraisals of his interest in Carter Farms Inc., the family-owned land-holding company, and Carter's Warehouse, the lucrative agricultural business built by Mr. Carter during the last two decades and managed now by his younger brother, Billy.

At the end of 1974, Mr. Carter's interest in his partnership in the warehouse was listed at a value of \$289,008. At the end of last year, the same interest was recorded as \$330,022.49.

Similarly, the value of his investment in Carter Farms Inc. grew from \$275,892 at the end of 1974 to \$348,444 by the close of last year.

The most substantial change from 1974, however, was the absence of any provision in Mr. Carter's liabilities for income taxes on the unrealized appreciation in the value of his property. In 1974, \$80,000 was listed for that purpose.

In 1953, when Mr. Carter returned from the Navy to take over his father's business, the warehouse was worth about \$25,000. According to its unaudited balance sheet for last year, its total worth now is about \$1 million.

Last year, new machinery and equipment were installed at a cost of more than \$500,000, which was the source of the large investment credit in Mr. Carter's income tax return.

It was Mr. Carter's best financial year since he returned to his home town. In 1971, his first year as governor of Georgia, his taxable income was \$58,740. The next year it dropped to \$50,195. In 1973, it more than doubled, to \$119,633, before falling in 1974 to \$72,963.

His book, "Why Not the Best?" has sold more than a million copies, most of them since he won the Pennsylvania Democratic primary in April.

He said he did not believe that it would be fair for him to profit personally from his candidacy and had therefore instructed his campaign treasurer to establish a foundation into which the proceeds from the book would go.

A-Plant Workers Tested After Blast For Radioactivity

RICHLAND, Wash., Sept. 1 (AP)—Production of a radioactive substance at a nuclear plant site here has been suspended while workers are determined whether two workers suffered harmful doses of radiation in a chemical explosion that contaminated them and eight others.

Six workers exposed to radioactive substances in Monday's blast at the Atlantic Richfield Hanford Co. facility were decontaminated soon after the explosion, which did not involve a nuclear reactor or any serious radiation leak in the atmosphere. All six were able to return to work immediately.

Two nurses at a Hanford medical facility where the workers were taken were also exposed to minor radiation but were quickly decontaminated and back on their jobs right away.

Two other Hanford Co. workers absorbed more of the radioactive material (one of them was peppered with radioactive slivers of plastic) when a sealed compartment exploded. They are undergoing tests to gauge how serious their exposure was.

Officials declined to elaborate. Both of the more seriously contaminated workers were reported to be comfortable and in good physical condition.

Zambia Flights Resumed

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 1 (Reuters)—Zambia's state-owned airline has resumed limited domestic and international flights, suspended last week because of a slowdown by its foreign pilots who were seeking pay increases, an airline spokesman said.

EEC Drought Talks Set

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1 (Reuters)—European Economic Community farm ministers will meet here Sept. 9 for an emergency agricultural Council session on the European drought situation, EEC Council sources confirmed.

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SAD MOMENT—A Gadsden, Ala., fireman is emotionally overcome while battling a fire at a gasoline station, during which an explosion killed three fellow firemen.

Anglicans Plan to Africanize Ghana Liturgy

Accra, Ghana, Sept. 1 (AP).—The Anglican Church in Ghana has decided to Africanize its liturgy, recognizing the African style of singing, drumming, and dancing, the Ghana News reported today.

A committee of church leaders and specialists in African liturgy has been set up to develop suitable new forms of worship.

One clergyman, a cleric, Percy Quarcoo, said that the Synod of the Anglican Church in Ghana last noted that singing, dancing and drumming were in African heart.

Jail Strike Ends

LA, N.Y., Sept. 1 (AP).—Prison inmates ended a 10-day demonstration Monday by returning to their cells after winning some of their demands. There were reports of disciplinary actions contributed to ending the strike.

Obituaries

Paul Lazarsfeld, 75, Pioneer in U.S. Voting-Trend Studies

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP).—Dr. Paul Lazarsfeld, 75, a sociologist who pioneered in studies of the U.S. public's voting trends and the ways in which news media influence society, died of cancer Monday at a New York hospital.

Born and educated in Vienna, he came to the United States in 1933 and taught at Columbia University for 30 years. Since 1970 he had held the chair of distinguished professor at the University of Pittsburgh.

One of his publications was an analysis of the 1948 voting patterns in Elmira, N.Y., a survey in which he concluded that voters rarely voted differently from their husbands. A publication in 1944 described how voters in general make their decisions, and his conclusion was that the mass media had little effect.

Julian S. Kulski

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (NYT).—Julian S. Kulski, 83, who was president of the Nas, occupation from 1939 to 1944, has died in the Polish capital, his son said here yesterday.

Before Warsaw's occupation, he had organized the city's civil defense. When the Germans arrested

ed Mayor Stefan Starzynski, the exiled Polish government named Mr. Kulski as his successor.

Frederick H. Mueller

SARASOTA, Fla., Sept. 1 (UPI).—Frederick H. Mueller, 82, the late President Dwight Eisenhower's secretary of commerce from Aug. 10, 1959 to Jan. 20, 1961, died in a hospital yesterday.

Helene Berg

VIENNA, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Helene Berg, 91, widow of Austrian composer Alban Berg, died here Monday.

The Jewish composer, who died in 1935, was a pupil of Arnold Schoenberg and wrote the operas "Wozzeck" and "Lulu."

During the Nazi period his wife managed to save her husband's manuscripts and later presented them to the Austrian National Library.

Spanish Air Slowdown

MADRID, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Spanish air-traffic controllers yesterday decided to continue their go-slow, which has disrupted vacation flights from all over Europe over the last two weeks.



Robert McCloskey

Senate Confirms Envoy to Hague

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI).

The Senate today confirmed without objection the nomination of Robert McCloskey, currently the State Department's liaison man with Congress, as ambassador to the Netherlands.

In addition, the Senate confirmed without objection the nomination of William Bradford Huie as ambassador to Cyprus.

A former ambassador to Cyprus, Mr. McCloskey was recalled when Henry Kissinger became secretary of state and moved to the key liaison position.

Priest Challenges Church's View on Homosexuals

By Kenneth A. Briggs

NEW YORK (NYT).—Homosexual behavior can be morally good, according to a Jesuit priest from New York whose book, published this week with the permission of the Catholic Church, challenges the church's traditional condemnation of all overt homosexuality.

The Rev. John McNeill, a moral theologian and advisor to Catholic homosexual groups, asserts in his book, "The Church and the Homosexual," released by Sheed Andrews and McNeill, that the same ethical standards of mutual love should be used to evaluate both homosexual and heterosexual relationships.

Father McNeill urges the church to review its blanket prohibition against homosexuality and argues that the conventional view has often been founded on a misunderstanding of the Bible's references to the subject and on attitudes that do not take into account modern social science's concepts of human nature.

In its latest statement on homosexuality, included as part of a Vatican declaration released last Jan. 18, the church referred to homosexual acts as "intrinsically disordered."

Two-Year Delay

Father McNeill's appeal for a revision of this teaching was approved by his Jesuit superiors after a two-year delay to allow the contents to be examined by a

The Jesuit argues that the conventional view has often been founded on a misunderstanding of the Bible's references to the subject.

board of theologians here and officials in Rome, including Jesuit Superior General Pedro Arrupe.

Permission was granted on the condition that Father McNeill draw a careful distinction between his views and those of the church when differences arose.

"I have no desire to be an enemy of the church," Father McNeill said in an interview. "I would like to start a dialogue with other Christians."

The book is expected to lead to considerable debate on the causes and morality of homosexuality. Father McNeill was one of the founders of an organization called Dignity, which has brought homosexual concerns before the church for five years. The organization has a total of 5,000 members in 45 chapters across the United States.

The 50-year-old priest maintains that it is "factually impractical" to insist that homosexuals either convert to heterosexuality or observe total abstinence from sex.

Moreover, he contends that the church's judgment that overt homosexuality goes against God's will has led to needless suffering

and isolation on the part of Catholic homosexuals.

Father McNeill calls for a moral perspective that would measure each relationship, whether homosexual or heterosexual, on its own terms in reference to the highest goal of mutual love and personal growth.

"We now have a medieval sexual ethic," he said. "But those who hear me giving a death blow to the traditional movement should understand that I am trying to come up with an ethic that is livable."

Father McNeill added that he himself was "psychically identified" as a homosexual although he had kept his vow of celibacy. For several years he has lectured and written on the subject of homosexuality and has sought to introduce a more sympathetic approach to pastoral counseling with homosexuals.

His book received the church's "imprimatur," signifying acceptance as material for debate and reflection, after satisfying his superiors that it contained requisite sobriety.

Among Father McNeill's arguments is that the church fell into

an improper interpretation of the story of Sodom and Gomorrah. The biblical account of the destruction of those cities has been linked with homosexual activities since earliest Christian times.

Biblical Scholars

But Father McNeill, with the backing of several biblical scholars, contends that the reason for God's vengeance against the two cities is never specified as homosexuality.

The priest also contends that Christianity was unduly influenced by the anti-sexual strains in stoic philosophy and by a strong aversion toward Greek homosexuality by early Christians.

"If the findings of this study are correct," Father McNeill writes, "then the church's attitude toward homosexuals is another example of structured social injustice, equally based in questionable interpretations of scripture, prejudice, and blind adherence to traditions, traditions which have been falsely interpreted as the law of nature and of God."

The Catholic Church's position on homosexuality, while remaining unchanged, has been somewhat tempered by an appeal to treat homosexuals with compassion and justice.

Shortly after the Vatican's declaration on sexuality last January, for example, Bishop Francis McGuire of Brooklyn, N.Y., issued a strong appeal for "the legitimate" rights of all people, including homosexuals.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

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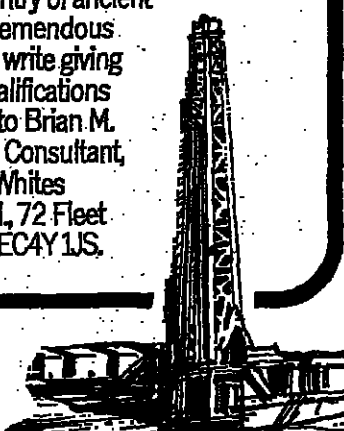
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Pos A.1-B. CHIEF PIPELINE PROJECT INSPECTOR to control and manage inspection teams operating from three areas over the total length of the line. Must be fully experienced in all facets of pipeline inspection, which must include welding procedures: Radiographic and Hydrostatic testing, Corrosion Protection. Must be familiar with lines run over rail, road and river crossings and used to carrying out these activities in remote locations.

Pos A.1-C. DEPUTY PIPELINE PROJECT INSPECTOR to assist the Chief Project Inspector in the above duties.

We also require SUPERINTENDENT AND FIELD INSPECTORS to carry out inspection of the line during construction in accordance with the foregoing descriptions.

Please write for application form quoting ref. LGE/GPC/EE and Position Number.

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BILINGUAL EXECUTIVE, 27, skills for assignment with International Company in developing countries. Qualifications: registered Architect, Thoroughly bilingual French-English. Positions held: Project & Executive Architect, Assistant Project Manager, Government Liaison Agent. Experience: 4 years' professional background with British, Italian & American firms on major projects in Europe, Africa & the Caribbean. Write or telec: Paul James Sautter, B.P. 482, Alger-Gare, Algeria. Tbc.: 5236.

6 1/2	4 1/2	Parade	100	5	194	5 1/2	5	5 1/2
7 1/2	5 1/2	Parade	100	6	194	5 1/2	5	5 1/2
7 1/2	5 1/2	Parade	100	6	194	5 1/2	5	5 1/2

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Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list shows closing prices for a selected number of foreign exchange contracts Sept. 1, 1976.

NEW YORK (AP)		Closing Prices Sept. 1, 1976		Sept. 2, 1976	
The following list					
Stocks					
Financial					
Insurance					
Real Estate					
Utilities					
Transportation					
Chemicals					
Food					
Textiles					
Metals					
Oil					
Gold					
Silver					
Platinum					
Palladium					
Antimony					
Asbestos					
Coal					
Copper					
Lead					
Nickel					
Zinc					
Aluminum					
Steel					
Iron					
Crude Oil					
Gasoline					
Heating Oil					
Electricity					
Water					
Telecommunications					
Media					
Healthcare					
Pharmaceuticals					
Medical Devices					
Biotechnology					
Environmental					
Energy					
Renewable Energy					
Space					
Defense					
Aerospace					
Automotive					
Transportation					
Airline					
Marine					
Railroad					
Trucking					
Shipping					
Port					
Warehouse					
Logistics					
Supply Chain					
Procurement					
Manufacturing					
Construction					
Real Estate					
Insurance					
Financial					
Stocks					
Bond					
Commodity					
Index					
Volatility					
Correlation					
Risk					
Return					
Performance					
Attribution					
Factor					
Model					
Simulation					
Optimization					
Forecasting					
Analysis					
Research					
Development					
Testing					
Validation					
Deployment					
Monitoring					
Reporting					
Documentation					
Compliance					
Security					
Privacy					
Accessibility					
Interoperability					
Portability					
Scalability					
Flexibility					
Extens					

To the Holders of
Maritimecor, S. A.
Secured Floating Rate Notes 1982

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Bankers Trust Company, as Paying Agent therefor, has established the Rate of Interest on such Notes for the semi-annual period ending February 28, 1977 as seven and eleven-sixteenths percent (7½%) per annum. Subject to the deposit of Funds with the Paying Agent interest due on such date will be payable upon surrender of Coupon No. 9.

Dated: September 2, 1976

New Issues

National Power Corporation

\$12,500,000 8.05% Serial Bonds due June 30, 1987
\$12,500,000 8.05% Serial Bonds due December 31, 1987
\$32,500,000 8.15% Serial Bonds due June 30, 1988
\$32,500,000 8.15% Serial Bonds due December 31, 1988
\$35,000,000 8.20% Serial Bonds due June 30, 1989
\$35,000,000 8.20% Serial Bonds due December 31, 1989
and
\$207,200,000 8½% Sinking Fund Bonds due December 31, 1991

The First Boston Corporation

Salomon Brothers

Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.

White, Weld & Co.

Bancom Development Corporation

Philippine Coordinator for the Underwriters

September 1, 1976

<u>ACROSS</u>		43 Partner of sound	11 Australian folk song
1 Truman opponent	47 ——— up	(intensed)	12 Go ——— tailspin
6 Head quantity:	47 Hebrew letter		13 "My Life in Court" author
Abb.	58 Daughter of Cadmus		18 Social
9 Greeted at the door	51 Sensual		19 Doleful
14 What "veni" means	52 Not final, in law		24 Children, in Scotland
15 ——— poetica	53 Strauss favorite		25 Port of France
16 Muscat native	56 Inflexible		27 Snobbish
17 Lord Byron's words for a dance	57 Hardy fish		29 Coined
20 Elevations: Abb.	58 TV culture		30 Punch
21 Spear carriers	60 Compass point		31 Spanish queen
22 Lou Groza's nickname	61 Belle or Ringo		32 Musical notes
23 Pince ———			33 Atlas item
24 Taunted			34 Shoe width
25 Emperor			35 Upperclassmen: Abb.
26 "This ——— recording"	<u>DOWN</u>		
28 Thrice: Prefix	1 Furniture piece	37 Word for Ivan	
29 Miss Zetterling	2 French school	38 Museum pieces	
30 Miss O'Neill	3 Having an easy time of it	41 Genetic creations	
31 Writer A.A. et al.	4 Big birds	43 Thread	
32 Wool varieties	4 Opposite of "hope"	44 Dark	
33 Bright bird	6 Aluminum sources	45 Monk's title	
38 Gear for twirlers	7 Yonkers entry	46 Habitat	
39 Fencing parries	8 Loan shark, e.g.	48 Moving	
40 Elevations: Abb.	9 Plants	49 Cap part: Var.	
41 Middle: Abb.	10 "I ——— Camera"	51 Taro root	
42 That, in San Juan		52 Seagoing: Abb.	
		54 German article	
		55 "Able ——— I . . ."	

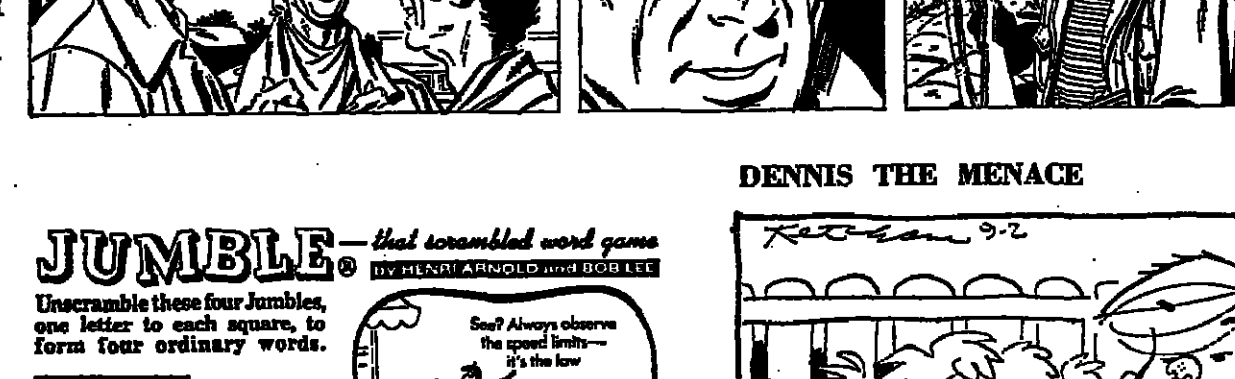
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53							54					55			
56							57					58			
59							60					61			

C		P	O		P		
ALGAEVE	22	27	Clear	MADRID	23	23	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	18	27	Cloudy	MILAN	23	23	Cloudy
ANKARA	16	61	Cloudy	MOSCOW	23	23	Rain
ATHENS	27	69	Sunny	MOSCOW	17	63	Clear
BEIRUT	26	26	Sunny	MUNICH	23	23	Rain
BELGRADE	26	62	Cloudy	NEW YORK	22	61	Cloudy
BELKAN	26	68	Cloudy	NICE	27	71	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	18	64	Overcast	OSLO	17	62	Clear
BUENOS AIRES	22	71	Cloudy	PARIS	21	76	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	22	71	Cloudy	PRAGUE	26	61	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	27	30	Cloudy	ROME	26	73	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	28	64	Overcast	SOFIA	17	63	Cloudy
COSTA MESA	26	62	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	26	61	Cloudy
DUBLIN	17	62	Cloudy	TOKYO	27	67	Cloudy
EDMUNDBURG	18	60	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	26	28	Clear
FLORINCE	24	28	Cloudy	TURIN	23	62	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	26	63	Cloudy	VIENNA	27	67	Cloudy
GENOVA	18	64	Cloudy	WARSAW	24	75	Cloudy
HELSINKI	17	62	Overcast	WASHINGTON	25	77	Sunny
HONGKONG	26	77	Cloudy	ZURICH	17	63	Cloudy
LA PALMA	27	30	Clear				
LISBON	24	75	Cloudy				
LONDON	27	62	Cloudy				
LYONS	29	62	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Coast Guard at 1700 GMT. others at 1200 GMT.)

ADVERTISEMENT
September 1, 1979

JARDINE FLEMING:		BF - Belgian franc; LP - Luxembourg franc; SF - Swiss franc; + Offer prices; a - Asked; b - bid. Charge 7/7 \$10 to \$1 per unit.
- (r) Jardine Japan Fund	348.53	
- (g) Jard. Sth East Asia	313.30	



Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

[illegible]

By Alan Tru

If left to their own bidding devices, East-West would have played hearts, probably at the three-level, and would no-doubt have made eight tricks. Now they were able to collect a heavy penalty.

West led a spade, heading for a ruff, and South won with the

♠ Q 9 8
 ♠ 9 3
 ♠ 6 5

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	1 NT.	Pass	2
2 NT.	Pass	3	4
Pass	Pass	Pass	5

West led the spade to

"DON'T BOTHER THAT OL' BEE, JOEY... HE
CAN GIVE YA MORE TROUBLE THAN MR. WILSON."

